

Missing or Misplaced Commas**Review** Use a comma . . .

- before a conjunction, such as *and* or *but*, joining independent clauses
- after every item in a series or list, except the last
- between adjectives of equal rank modifying one noun
- to set off interrupters, introductory elements, or a direct address
- to set off nonessential appositives, and nonessential clauses

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences. **Add** commas where they are needed.**Remove** them where they are not.

1. In 1928, Sir Alexander Fleming a British scientist accidentally discovered a solution to a serious, medical problem.

2. While working at a London hospital Fleming studied staphylococci.

3. Staphylococci as you may be aware are a strain of bacteria.

4. Fleming's research involved preparing bacteria cultures examining any changes in the cultures and recording any important findings.

5. One day Fleming was cleaning his new, lab equipment and he noticed something strange.

6. In one dish a small patch of mold grew and Fleming wondered why.

7. The bacteria after all were known to harm most living things.

8. Instantly Fleming saw that the mold held the answer to a great medical problem.

RETEACHING WORKSHEET, CONTINUED

- 9.** In time Fleming and other scientists used the mold to develop penicillin the world's first antibiotic drug.

- 10.** Today, penicillin treats pneumonia spinal meningitis and flu.
